

## Tanzania

**The Development Challenge:** Since its first multi-party elections in 1995, the Government of Tanzania (GOT) has successfully pursued an economic reform agenda that is controlling inflation, attracting investment, and sustaining annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates among the best in sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, Tanzania's political and economic development is impeded by several harsh realities, including structural obstacles to enhanced economic growth, institutional and human capacity limitations, corruption, the government's uneasy relationship with civil society organizations, high population growth, high rates of infectious disease and unsustainable natural resource exploitation.

Tanzania ranked 140 out of 162 countries in the 2001 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Index. According to the GOT's Household Budget Survey 2000/01, poverty is most severe in the countryside where about 40% of the population lives below the basic needs poverty line. About 70% of adults are literate. Although primary school is free and mandatory, the enrollment rate is only 59%, and the secondary school enrollment rate just 5%. Overall quality of education remains low. Life expectancy currently is 52 years for males and 54 for females, and is falling. The infant mortality rate is 99 per 1,000 and rising. Both phenomena are largely attributable to a national HIV/AIDS infection rate of about 12%. Democracy remains on shaky footing. Observers deemed Tanzania's 1995 and 2000 elections to have been free and fair on the mainland, but deeply flawed in Zanzibar, where violence and bloodshed followed the 2000 election. A repeat in 2005 could have a strong negative impact on Tanzania's political stability.

In 2001, Tanzania's GDP per capita was \$270. Continuing the trends in recent years, real GDP grew by 5.6% in 2001, with inflation down to 4.5% in October 2002. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy, contributing 48% to the GDP in 2001 and employing about 80% of the population. Agricultural growth and commercialization are essential for success of Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy; however, the impediments are formidable: high transportation costs, weak market infrastructure, uneven production and inconsistent quality, and inadequate access to inputs and credit. Tanzania benefits from public sector debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Country program.

The U.S. interests are to keep Tanzania stable while assisting it to accelerate economic and political development and support Tanzania's positive influence in the region. Tanzania is a stable country in a volatile region, progressing on a path of democratic governance and market-based economic reform and growth. Tanzania plays a constructive role among its neighbors, exerting leadership in efforts to resolve regional conflicts peacefully and in hosting more than half a million refugees.

**The USAID Program:** FY 2003 funds will continue to support activities to combat HIV/AIDS, and to increase quality and use of services for reproductive and child health. In pursuit of USAID's private sector objective, funds will assist micro and small enterprises, particularly those related to agriculture, as a means to produce needed goods and services, generate jobs, and increase income and opportunities for the poor. Funds will also continue to strengthen the government's revenue collection capability, and provide policy support to small-scale mining. For the natural resources objective, funds will help build the capacity of local communities to participate in sustainable management of wildlife and protected areas, and to share income derived from tourism. To strengthen civil society and assist improvements in governance, USAID will train 35 Tanzanian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in management, coalition building and advocacy. Approximately 20 small grants will be competitively awarded to local NGOs to organize and launch advocacy campaigns related to the achievement of USAID objectives in HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, environmental protection and private sector promotion. Training for members of parliament and parliamentary staff, focusing on use of improved research facilities and information technology, will contribute to legislative branch effectiveness and, hopefully, better drafted laws.

Funds requested for FY 2004 will be used to bring a successful conclusion to current activities while laying the foundation for decisions on activities under a new strategy to be launched in FY 2005. FY 2004 funds will also expand efforts against HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

**Other Program Elements:** Tanzania is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area.

USAID central funding has worked with Tanzania's immunization programs to develop sustainability plans. Regional African programs support the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat to promote policy reform and dialogue with Commonwealth countries. Girl's scholarships are provided from central education funding. USAID central funding also assists organizations in Tanzania to address women's issues in their communities, contributes to private sector development activities to increase trade, promotes conservation in northern Tanzania, and supports the Famine Early Warning System which furnishes food availability information to the Government of Tanzania (GOT) and major food donors.

**Other Donors:** Japan and the United Kingdom (U.K.) are Tanzania's first and second largest bilateral partners, together providing more than one-third of all bilateral assistance. Japan supports the agriculture and transport sectors; the U.K. assists public financial management and is the strongest proponent of direct budget assistance to the GOT. Other major bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus include: Denmark (health); Sweden and Germany (natural resources); Norway (energy); and the Netherlands (rural development). USAID is the designated lead bilateral donor for HIV/AIDS. Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank and the Africa Development Bank.

**Tanzania  
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	10,725	16,700	22,490	25,164
Development Assistance	10,378	8,108	10,446	3,227
PL 480 Title II	29,256	4,827	0	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>50,359</b>	<b>29,635</b>	<b>32,936</b>	<b>28,391</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

621-001 Family Health and HIV Prevention				
CSH	10,725	16,700	22,490	25,164
DA	4,158	0	0	0
621-003 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	1,334	1,346	727
621-008 Coastal and Wildlife Resources Conservation				
DA	3,070	3,017	4,000	2,500
621-009 Economic Growth				
DA	3,150	3,757	5,100	0

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Tanzania
<b>Program Title:</b>	Family Health and HIV Prevention
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	621-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$22,490,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$25,164,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1999
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID supports activities to improve reproductive, child health and HIV/AIDS services in Tanzania.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Reproductive and child health services (\$5,990,000 CSH). USAID will continue to focus on improving the quality and delivery of family planning, maternal and child health and child survival services. USAID will continue work at the central, zonal and district levels, and through programs implemented by non-governmental partners. USAID strengthens national leadership by supporting formulation and dissemination of national policies, standards and guidelines in family planning, maternal and child health and child survival. The decentralization of national programs is then supported through USAID assistance to districts adopting national standards for practice, improving quality delivery of key RCH services, assessment and public recognition of high performing sites. USAID will continue to address family planning through support for training in clinical skills and counseling for providers in long-term and permanent methods (norplant, surgical contraception, intrauterine devices). Maternal mortality will be addressed through post-abortion care services, including emergency treatment services for complications and counseling and contraceptive methods delivery. USAID will also increase support for measles and polio vaccinations, the reduction of vitamin A deficiency and leadership to enhance public-private partnerships in maternal child health and HIV/AIDS. Technical assistance will continue to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to support antenatal care, including new initiatives to manage malaria and syphilis in pregnancy. Prime contractors and grantees are: Africare, Amref, CARE International, Deloitte & Touche, Healthscope Tanzania Ltd., John Snow DELIVER, Johns Hopkins University, Macro International and Population Services International (PSI).

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$15,000,000 CSH). USAID will expand awareness and prevention activities targeting youth and home-based care. Voluntary counseling and testing services, marketing of condoms, scaled-up district response to combat HIV and expanding national mass-media youth communication campaign will all be supported. Government of Tanzania capacity to forecast, procure, store and distribute HIV-related drugs and commodities will be strengthened. Up to 120 grants will be awarded to community groups for district-based reproductive and child health and HIV/AIDS services. USAID will undertake two behavioral surveys (general population, and youth) to monitor progress on HIV/AIDS prevention. Prime contractors and grantees: JSI/DELIVER; Africare; AMREF; CARE; Deloitte & Touche; Healthscope Tanzania Ltd.; and Population Services International.

Infectious diseases (\$1,500,000 CSH). An intervention to strengthen infectious disease surveillance in 12 districts will be continued. USAID has crafted and implemented interventions for thirteen priority infectious diseases with plans to cover all 12 districts by 2004. USAID will continue to introduce treatment of malaria and syphilis in pregnant women, both leading causes of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. Prime grantees include National Institutes for Medical Research, Ministry of Health, Abt Associations-Partnership for Health Reform, CHANGE Project and Centers for Disease Control.

**FY 2004 Program:**

Reproductive and child health services (\$4,614,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand quality improvement to additional districts and to incorporate long-term and permanent methods and the array of post-abortion care services into pre-service training at medical schools. Vitamin A supplementation and pre-service training of health providers in all reproductive and child health areas will be increased. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

HIV/AIDS (\$18,750,000 CSH). USAID plans to expand community grants for local reproductive and child health and HIV/AIDS services. Condom marketing awareness and prevention methods will be expanded among youth and home-based care. Tanzania will work closely with the Centers for Disease Control in implementation of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS Initiative. USAID anticipates Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Infectious diseases (\$1,800,000 CSH). USAID will work with MOH to strengthen disease surveillance in additional districts for more effective nation-wide coverage. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** The youth HIV/AIDS prevention campaign continued to reach millions; data indicate that youth that have had exposure to the campaign have high awareness of personal risk and prevention options. Seven voluntary counseling and testing sites served over 15,000 clients in 2002, surpassing targets by 10,000. A successful marketing campaign more than doubled visits to voluntary counseling and testing centers and raised awareness. Sales of condoms rose to 23 million, nearly 2.6 million above target. After a year of intense preparations, the GOT is poised to launch an initiative to improve quality of key family planning, basic maternal and child health and child survival services. USAID supported a policy change that has improved national coordination, improved quality and expanded access to 7 regions. . A strong permanent methods contraceptive program in 98 public and voluntary sector hospitals has generated 217,362 couple years of protection (CYP) in FY 2002. Total CYP achieved was 1,308,654 for the year, in excess of the target of 1,159,790. Over 5 million children received vitamin A supplementation and coverage for polio and measles vaccination has exceeded 80%.

By program completion, the policy environment for public-private partnerships in reproductive and child health and HIV/AIDS will have improved significantly, with legislative review of laws affected by the country's HIV/AIDS policy. Critical to these results will be civic participation in policy dialogue through representative networks of parliamentarians, non-governmental service providers and organizations of people living with HIV/AIDS. Demand for and provision of quality services will increase through a range of child health and HIV/AIDS interventions. Long-term and permanent methods for contraception will be available in all district and regional government hospitals and in over 75 faith-based hospitals. These and other activities will result in a 20% contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods. Key systems will have improved, including systems for surveillance of 12 communicable diseases and logistics management for HIV/AIDS and other commodities. Through community-based programs, individuals will have access to quality prevention, care and support services for HIV/AIDS. Over 100 million condoms will have been sold. Millions of Tanzanian youth will have been reached with abstinence messages.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-001 Family Health and HIV Prevention	CSH	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	34,953	16,044	17,320
Expenditures	15,043	12,109	16,909
Unliquidated	19,910	3,935	411
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	14,700	158	0
Expenditures	11,857	1,714	257
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	49,653	16,202	17,320
Expenditures	26,900	13,823	17,166
Unliquidated	22,753	2,379	154
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	22,490	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	22,490	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	25,164	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	97,307	16,202	17,320

**Data Sheet**

**621-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

	DA	DFA
621-002 Coastal and Wildlife Resources Conservation		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	9,477	11,901
Expenditures	9,396	11,804
Unliquidated	81	97
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	22	33
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	9,477	11,901
Expenditures	9,418	11,837
Unliquidated	59	64
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	9,477	11,901

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Tanzania
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democracy and Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	621-003
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$1,346,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$727,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2000
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's democracy and governance program in Tanzania promotes a vibrant, competent civil society and a receptive, dynamic legislative branch of government by training non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to enhance their organizational effectiveness and advocacy skills; providing small grants to NGOs to undertake advocacy campaigns related to HIV/AIDS, environmental protection and the private sector; supporting NGOs to advocate for better NGO regulatory legislation; and providing technical assistance to the Parliament to increase its effectiveness in representation, lawmaking and public expenditure oversight.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Civil society (\$600,000 DA). Up to 35 national and regionally based NGOs will be provided with seven, multi-day intensive training sessions in management skills, financial management, outreach and coalition building, project implementation, and strategic planning and advocacy. For example, NGOs will be trained in how to organize effective advocacy campaigns including issue identification, research, position paper writing, communications with policy and law makers and how to build sustained popular support for issues to increase the chances for advocacy success. Approximately 20 small grants will be competitively awarded to Tanzanian NGOs to organize and launch advocacy campaigns on HIV/AIDS, environmental protection and the private sector. Principal contractors and grantees: PACT (prime), International Center for Non-Profit Law and the Center for International Private Enterprise (subgrantees).

Accessible, effective legislature (\$446,000 DA). A series of training programs for Members of Parliament will be implemented to help them improve their representational skills and their ability to participate fully in lawmaking, including making better use of enhanced research facilities and the latest in information technology. Staff of Parliament will also be provided training in effective service delivery to all Members, including timely and quality research services. Parliamentary administrative structure, through the Office of the Clerk, will also be assessed and training provided to improve the administrative effectiveness of the institution and streamline the flow of parliamentary business. A grantee is not yet identified. The British Government's Department for International Development (DFID) will be providing approximately \$800,000 to USAID in additional funding to implement these activities.

Improved NGO legislation (\$300,000 DA). Technical assistance and grants will be provided to NGOs to continue working with the government to improve legislation relating to regulating NGO activities. Principal grantees: PACT (prime); International Center for Non-Profit Law (subgrantee).

#### FY 2004 Program:

Civil society (\$400,000 DA). USAID will continue with advanced advocacy training with 35 partner NGOs. A series of public forums will also be held to discuss and present advocacy success stories in Tanzania. Small grants to support specific advocacy campaigns in HIV/AIDS and other target areas will continue. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Accessible, effective legislature (\$327,000 DA). USAID will continue to focus on improving the effectiveness of lawmaking with an emphasis on improving how the committee system operates. USAID will focus on improving the effectiveness of lawmaking and oversight capacities of parliament with an emphasis on enhancing the ability of committees to analyze and critique executive branch budget submissions, and to involve NGOs in budget reviews. USAID may also work with Parliament to review and change established parliamentary procedures to increase participation of all Members. USAID also plans to work with Parliament to establish an in-house training unit to sustain these training initiatives over the long term. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Improve NGO legislation. USAID will likely phase out the support for advocacy campaigns depending on the result of any legislative changes enacted.

**Performance and Results:** USAID has helped to nurture two budding partnerships between NGOs and the government in HIV/AIDS and environmental protection. These partnerships are contributing to legal reforms essential for Tanzania to gain compliance with international conventions signed by the Government of Tanzania, and are critical for fighting HIV/AIDS and protecting Tanzania's diverse environment from natural and man-made degradation. In addition, USAID directly supported a spirited advocacy campaign to seek changes to a draft government bill to regulate and control the non-governmental sector. This led to a number of essential changes in the final Act of Parliament, but much work still needs to be done to ensure that freedom of association and expression for the non-governmental sector are not restricted.

By program completion, the capacity of the 35 partner NGOs to advocate successfully before the government on HIV/AIDS, environmental protection and private sector development laws and policies will have increased significantly. The parliament will become a more effective and representative lawmaking institution which is more receptive to working with NGOs to ensure more public input in legislation. This will result in a closer partnership between civil society and the legislative branch in developing laws more responsive to civic concerns.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-003 Democracy and Governance	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>			
Obligations	8,213	2,532	0
Expenditures	3,108	2,439	0
Unliquidated	5,105	93	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>			
Obligations	1,483	0	0
Expenditures	1,836	76	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>			
Obligations	9,696	2,532	0
Expenditures	4,944	2,515	0
Unliquidated	4,752	17	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>			
Obligations	1,346	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>			
Obligations	1,346	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>			
Obligations	727	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	1,000
Est. Total Cost	11,769	2,532	1,000

**Data Sheet**

**621-004: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-004	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	4,407	15,730
Expenditures	1,150	15,536
Unliquidated	3,257	194
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	3,065	173
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	4,407	15,730
Expenditures	4,215	15,709
Unliquidated	192	21
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	4,407	15,730

**Data Sheet**

**621-005: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-005	DA	DFA
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	8,818	49,963
Expenditures	6,594	49,928
Unliquidated	2,224	35
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	936	16
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	8,818	49,963
Expenditures	7,530	49,944
Unliquidated	1,288	19
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	8,818	49,963

**Data Sheet**

**621-006: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.**

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-006	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>	
Obligations	9,381
Expenditures	3,549
Unliquidated	5,832
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	1,156
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>	
Obligations	9,381
Expenditures	4,705
Unliquidated	4,676
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	9,381

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Tanzania
<b>Program Title:</b>	Coastal and Wildlife Resources Conservation
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	621-008
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$4,000,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$2,500,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2000
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's environment program promotes conservation of coastal and wildlife resources through: development and application of natural resource policies and legislation; strengthening the capacity of both governmental and non-governmental natural resource managers; improving management of targeted parks and reserves; and expanding the application of community-based natural resource management to new areas.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Coastal resources conservation (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will support implementation of Tanzania's coastal strategy, which has as its objectives the preservation, protection and sustainable development of coastal resources for use by the people of today and succeeding generations. The focus will be on developing emerging coastal economic opportunities (mariculture and coastal tourism) and helping local governments to plan for management of local coastal resources. The University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center is the prime grantee.

Protected area management (\$1,000,000 DA). Strengthening management of two national parks and one game reserve will help preserve these environmentally rich areas for the future as well as help to improve revenue generation. USAID efforts will focus on building Tanzanian capacity in critical management functions, including: tourism services; roads maintenance; fire management; anti-poaching; and ecological monitoring. Prime grantees and agencies: African Wildlife Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Community-based natural resource management (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID community-based natural resource management efforts will help rural populations living in environmentally sensitive target areas to make their own decisions on how local natural resources are utilized. This effort will include promotion of microenterprise activities, conservation business ventures and sustainable agriculture targeted at alleviating rural poverty while contributing to wildlife resource conservation. Emphasis in all activities will be on promoting partnerships among government, the private sector, and rural communities, such as business partnerships between tour operators and communities for leasing of village land for wildlife tourism activities. Prime grantees: African Wildlife Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, and Africare.

Environmental education (\$500,000 DA). USAID will support efforts to build a broad-based constituency for environmental management by conducting environmental education and communication campaigns in 20 districts. For example, environmental awards competitions along Tanzania's coastline will be used to generate community enthusiasm and investment in coastal resource management, and provide a useful forum for communicating environmental messages. Principal contractors: Academy for Educational Development.

#### FY 2004 Program:

Coastal resources conservation (\$800,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to support implementation of key components of the Government of Tanzania's coastal strategy, increasing focus on promoting coastal economic opportunities, such as mariculture, tourism and fisheries, in up to three target districts where there is currently no other major donor support. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Protected area management (\$300,000 DA). USAID will initiate partial phase-out of protected area support, due to the successful transfer of management skills to Tanzanian managers which has resulted in well-run national parks. Support to national park community conservation efforts, which will focus on promoting friendly relationships between the parks and surrounding communities, will continue. This effort remains a critical component of the program, because of the importance of maintaining wildlife dispersal areas and corridors, which are outside the parks on community lands, and are essential to the long-term survival of the parks. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Community-based natural resource management (\$1,000,000 DA). Community-focused economic and conservation activities will continue to be a central program component, with an emphasis on matching community-based natural resource management approaches with community needs and resource opportunities. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Environmental education (\$400,000 DA). USAID will continue funding environmental education and communication campaigns on the environment activities in its target conservation areas, expanding the successful environmental awards competitions to inland, wildlife areas. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

**Performance and Results:** USAID has helped Tanzania put in place a progressive environmental and natural resource management policy framework, including wildlife policy and the coastal strategy. Subsidiary legislation aimed at policy implementation has also achieved significant progress. The coastal strategy is now supported by investment guidelines for both mariculture and coastal tourism, which are already stimulating investor interest. Under the wildlife policy are new wildlife management regulations, passed just this year, which empower rural communities to manage and benefit from Tanzania's considerable wildlife resources. Rural communities are already accruing significant economic benefits from successful USAID efforts to establish environmentally sustainable microenterprise, sustainable agriculture, and community/private sector tourism ventures. Such as in targeted national parks and reserves, increased management capacities in key areas have led to improved conservation status of these areas: elephant populations are stable, and local communities are "buying-in" to the conservation process. In dollar terms, tourism revenues in USAID's two targeted national parks decreased slightly during 2002, due to depressed international tourism and depreciation in local currency. USAID's environmental education and communication campaign reached 273,000 coastal residents, stimulating positive environmental action while building an environmentally aware constituency in Tanzania.

By program completion, over 1.2 million hectares of land will be under "conservation management" where land is being capably managed by institutions equipped with the capacity to do so. Direct revenues to USAID's two target national parks will reach over \$2.7 million, and local communities and microenterprises will be accruing direct benefits from sustainable natural resources management. The elephant population will continue to thrive at its current stable level due to successful, landscape-level conservation efforts. These results will be supported by an appropriate environmental policy and legal framework in both the wildlife and coastal environmental subsectors.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

	DA	DFA
621-008 Coastal and Wildlife Resources Conservation		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	9,308	11,662
Expenditures	4,468	11,599
Unliquidated	4,840	63
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	3,017	0
Expenditures	2,777	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	12,325	11,662
Expenditures	7,245	11,599
Unliquidated	5,080	63
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	4,000	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	4,000	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	2,500	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	18,825	11,662

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Tanzania
<b>Program Title:</b>	Economic Growth
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	621-009
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$5,100,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2000
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID'S objective is to increase micro and small enterprise (MSE) participation in the Tanzanian economy by improving the policy environment, strengthening MSE's as businesses and providing training for public institutions on policy formulation and analysis. USAID supports broadening market access by improving rural roads and marketing information and strengthens MSE capacity by providing business training and technical assistance to increase farm yields and product quality.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

Policy environment (\$1,377,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to 12 business associations engaged with government in improving the private sector policy environment. USAID will provide technical support to strengthen the government's ability to implement policy-related changes, particularly in developing a national policy for prospecting and mining licenses for small-scale miners, and assistance in designing a centralized automated system for business registration and licensing. USAID will provide training to District Council officials on technical procurement and fair and competitive evaluation of road construction and rehabilitation contracts. Principal contractor: DAI.

Market access (\$2,958,000 DA). USAID will enhance rural incomes by creating and strengthening farmer businesses with a particular emphasis on improving the ability of rural producers to meet market quality standards. USAID will support market analyses to identify opportunities and bottlenecks and sharpen MSE competitiveness. Analysis methodology will be transferred to the Tanzanians participating in these assessments. USAID will assist producer associations and MSEs in identifying export opportunities for various products, including coffee, horticulture, tree crops such as cashews, and oilseeds. USAID will continue to improve transportation and reduce associated costs through the ongoing rural roads rehabilitation program. Prime contractors and grantees: DAI, Technoserve, Enterprise Works, ACDI/VOCA, and Tuskegee/Sokoine Universities.

MSE capacity (\$765,000 DA). USAID will fund business management training in order to strengthen the capacity of MSEs. These courses will cover such topics as how to start a business, accounting, profits, market development, employment, and licensing. Prime contractors and grantees: DAI, Enterprise Development Centre, and Technoserve.

#### FY 2004 Program:

Using funds obligated in previous years, USAID will continue to provide technical assistance in micro and small enterprise participation in the Tanzanian economy. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

**Performance and Results:** A preliminary study of USAID's vegetable oil production and marketing activity shows increases averaging 260% in income and 66% in acreage cultivated among participating small farm families. An external evaluation of the rural roads program conducted in October 2002

documented success in broadening access to markets. In the roads project areas, transport costs declined 34%, traveling time was reduced by 71%, and traffic volume increased by 59%.

Weaknesses in revenue administration and collection have been a longstanding problem for the government. USAID funding has assisted the Tanzanian Revenue Authority to develop a capability for identifying and prosecuting tax evaders. Development of national policy in ownership rights between large-scale and small-scale miners is at an advanced stage. In addition, work on tax policy related to mining has established security and documentation procedures to prevent illicit Tanzanite trade by terrorists and others.

By program completion USAID expects considerable improvement in the overall policy environment, broadened market access and strengthened capacity for MSE's. In particular the program anticipates improved government capacity to implement MSE policy changes, increase in both value and volume of selected commodities and increasing number of participants receiving and applying business skills in the targeted area. The local communities in targeted regions will be the primary beneficiaries of the ongoing rural roads program. More than 60 small-scale agribusinesses will be linked to markets and over 5,000 jobs created benefiting over 7,000 families in the targeted regions. About 1,165 kilometers of roads will have been rehabilitated, 142 bridges constructed and 700 people trained in road contact management.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

	DA	DFA
621-009 Economic Growth		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	24,074	19,730
Expenditures	8,867	19,500
Unliquidated	15,207	230
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	3,750	0
Expenditures	6,641	190
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	27,824	19,730
Expenditures	15,508	19,690
Unliquidated	12,316	40
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	5,100	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	5,100	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	32,924	19,730